

IS OPPOSED TO QUAY

Senator Ross Argues Against His Being Seated.

CORBIN ON THE RACK

TO INVESTIGATE MILITARY RECORD OF THE GENERAL.

Senate Wants Information Regarding Courtmartial Proceedings Against Him in 1864—Teller on the Financial Bill—Too Much Power For Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, March 3.—The senate held a brief session, adjourning on account of the death of Representative Epes of Virginia. During the session Mr. Ross of Vermont spoke in opposition to the seating of M. S. Quay, and Mr. Teller spoke in criticism of the conference report upon the currency bill. A number of private pension bills were passed during the day.

When the senate convened Mr. Pettigrew introduced and the senate passed a resolution instructing the secretary of war to send to the senate the court martial proceedings of 1864 against Lieutenant Colonel Corbin, now adjutant general of the army. The resolution also calls for other information bearing upon General Corbin's military record.

The Quay resolution was then laid before the senate and Mr. Ross (Vt.) argued against the seating of Mr. Quay. He announced that his conclusion had been arrived at only after a careful study of the constitution, and his argument was based entirely upon his construction of that instrument. He contended that under the constitutional provision a person could only be seated if he had been in the legislature. The Quay case did not, to his mind, meet this requirement.

Teller on Financial Bill.

At the close of Mr. Ross' speech, Mr. Teller (Colo.) took the floor on the financial bill. He maintained that too much power was given the secretary of the treasury, and he was opposed to all the provisions of the message, which he discussed in detail. Mr. Teller said he did not believe it was a good thing to extend the public debt, but he did not think the gold standard could be maintained without it.

Mr. Teller asserted that there had been no effort made in the last twelve years to reduce the public debt, nor would there be any effort to do so. Mr. Teller asked why, with all the money in the treasury, it could not be used to pay current expenses instead of issuing bonds.

Mr. Allen replied that this would prevent any evil effects from a possible endless chain, and was to prevent a drain upon the treasury.

Mr. Teller said the power conferred upon the secretary of the treasury under the proposed law was practically unlimited. He thought that, except in extreme cases, it was a mistake to give unlimited authority to an authority. He did not, therefore, believe the secretary of the treasury should have power to suspend the issuance of certificates.

There was, to his mind, no reason for the provision for the exchange of bonds.

Pays No Taxes.

Referring to the premium of 6 per cent on the proposed bonds, Mr. Teller argued that they would sell at a higher price than the full face value of them in money, drawing 2 per cent interest, while holding the bonds, meantime paying no taxes.

He predicted that under the operation of the proposed law the banks could control the volume of the currency. When they wanted to create a fallacy, they would have nothing to do but go to the treasury with their notes, get the currency and return them when they get ready, thus forcing contraction or expansion at will, and thus, he supposed, giving us the promised elastic currency. Under this provision the banks would practically control the business of the country.

Referring to the recent act of the treasury in coming to the assistance of the banks in an emergency, he said that the money then deposited could not now be taken out without creating disastrous effects. He did not mean to criticize Secretary Gage for his action in that matter. He did not believe him to be dishonest, but under the power given a dishonest man in his position could have made untold wealth out of the transaction.

Banks Not to Blame.

He did not blame the banks, he said, but the system which allowed the government to go to their relief when asked for relief. Why should the government sustain a bank any more than any other institution?

Mr. Teller criticized the bimetallic character of the bill as silly and weak, because it meant nothing. No man who had voted for the bill as it passed had a right to call himself a bimetalist. Senators who had stood for years calling themselves bimetalists had accepted the gold standard and the probability was that they would go to the full length demanded by the banks.

At 3 o'clock the pension appropriation bill was taken up, but on account of the slim attendance of senators its consideration was postponed. The senate then went into executive session. After the executive session the doors were reopened and the senate took up private pension bills, of which thirty-seven were passed.

Mr. Martin (Vt.) announced the following senators were appointed a committee to attend the funeral on behalf of the senate: Messrs. Daniel, Martin, Perkins, Scott and Harris. As a further mark of respect the senate then, at 3:45 p. m., adjourned.

SHORT SESSION OF HOUSE.

Adjourns Out of Respect to Late Representative Epes.

Washington, March 3.—In the house today the desk of Representative Epes of Virginia who died last night was being with flowers, lilies, roses and carnations. The chaplain in his invocation made feeling reference to the death of Mr. Epes. It had been intended to proceed today with the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case, but unanimous consent was given to postpone the order heretofore made and postpone the final vote until next Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. The debate continuing Monday and Tuesday.

A bill was passed for the government

acquisition of certain reservation of giant trees in California.

Mr. Weeks (Minn.) from the committee on elections committee No. 3, gave notice that the Wisconsin contested election case from the Second district of Virginia would be called up immediately after the Aldrich-Robbins case was concluded.

Mr. Hay (Vt.) then announced with an expression of profound sorrow on the part of himself and his associates the death of Mr. Epes. He offered resolutions of respect and sympathy which were unanimously adopted. A committee of eighteen members was appointed by the speaker to act with a senate committee as a funeral escort. It includes the entire Virginia delegation in the house of representatives, Rhea, (Ky.); McCall, (Mass.); De Arman, (Mo.); Jenkins, (Wis.); J. S. Williams, (Ill.); Joy, (Mo.); Clayton, (Ala.); and Henry and Bailey, (Tex.).

Then at 12:45 as a further mark of respect to the deceased, the house adjourned.

SILVER DOLLAR FOR LOUBET

LAFAYETTE COIN PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Given By Robert J. Thompson With the Compliments of President McKinley.

Paris, March 3.—Robert J. Thompson, secretary of the Lafayette monument commission, as special commissioner of the United States, representing President McKinley and in his name, presented to President Loubet this morning the first of the Lafayette dollars, which are enclosed in a case valued at \$1,000. The presentation took place at the Elysee palace.

Mr. Thompson, accompanied by the chief of the cabinet, General Horace Porter, drove from the embassy to the palace in the ambassador's carriage. On arriving at the Elysee at 11:45 a. m. they were received by M. Mellard, sub-director of the protocol, and Captain Haguet of the French navy, who was the officer on duty. The Americans were conducted to the president's cabinet study, where M. Loubet was awaiting them. By his side were M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, and General Baillaud, the chief of the cabinet. Several members of the president's household were also present.

General Porter introduced Mr. Thompson to President Loubet, and the presentation of the dollar was then made by Mr. Thompson in a few appropriate remarks. He said:

Mr. President.—In the name and on behalf of the United States of America I have the distinguished honor of extending to you, the high representative of the republic of France, salutations of friendship. From the 17th of October, 1898, the anniversary of the victory of Yorktown of the French and American arms in the cause of liberty, the American people and the government of the United States have been united in the erection of the monument in Paris to a son of France, our great and venerated ally, General Lafayette.

"The response of the children was universal, the movement a splendid success. In further aid and honor of the work an issue of 50,000 silver dollars was appropriated and ordered struck by congress.

"Of these 50,000 Lafayette dollars, the first to issue from the mint was especially reserved for your excellency by the president of the United States, and I have now the distinguished honor of presenting to you this Lafayette dollar, a simple and sympathetic token in his name and for the people of the United States.

"I venture the sentiments of my countrymen when I express the hope that this memorial dollar, stamped with the likeness of Washington and Lafayette, may remain always, as it is today, an emblem of the unity and the unity of purpose of the two great republics of the world."

In reply, the president said he was deeply touched by the kind thought of America's president and people, and particularly by the gracious manner in which the coin has been presented to him by Mr. Thompson. He begged the latter to be the interpreter to the president of his warmest thanks and sentiments towards President McKinley and the American nation which animated the president and government of the French republic.

M. Loubet added that he congratulated himself on receiving this souvenir, which was a fresh pledge of the reciprocal ties of friendship which had so long united France and the United States, and which he hoped to see draw closer and stronger more and more.

President Loubet concluded with saying that it was especially agreeable to him that the mission was entrusted to Mr. Thompson, in view of the initiatory part which he took in the subscriptions of the school children to erect a monument to General Lafayette in Paris.

The French president then invited General Porter and Mr. Thompson to stay at luncheon, at which Madame Loubet and M. Delcasse were present.

COINAGE OF SILVER BULLION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT IS TO EXPEDITE THE MATTER.

All Purchased Under Sherman Act Remaining in the Vaults to be Turned Into Money.

New York, March 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is the intention of the treasury department, as soon as the pending financial bill becomes a law, to expedite as fast as possible the coinage of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act still remaining in the treasury.

There is still on hand bullion purchased under this act costing \$78,000,000, and represented by that amount in treasury notes outstanding. The department has been coining this bullion into dollars at the rate of \$1,800,000 a month. The financial bill authorizes the coinage of enough of the bullion into subsidiary coins to bring the total subsidiary coinage up to \$100,000,000.

This will require about \$25,000,000 in subsidiary coins. In addition to this the department proposes to increase the coinage of silver dollars to \$100,000,000 a month, and the effect will be to have all this bullion coined and all treasury notes retired within a year and a half.

Launch Blew Up.

San Francisco, March 3.—A launch of the transport Hancock blew up at her dock today, seriously injuring two of the crew. It is believed her boilers had been allowed to run dry. The launch did not sink.

THEY WORK FOR GLORY

No Pay Allowed Members of German Reichstag.

HARD TO GET A QUORUM

BUSINESS TRANSACTED TO EMPTY BENCHES LAST WEEK.

Chances For Naval Bill Growing Less Favorable—Fear Tariff War as a Result of the Passage of the Meat Inspection Bill—Interest in South African War.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.) Berlin, March 3.—Most important matters were transacted during the week in the reichstag before almost empty benches. Friday's opening session saw scarcely twenty delegates in attendance. Herr Eugen Richter, in the *Fressingne Zeitung*, holds that the fact that members of the reichstag received no remuneration in any form for their services is responsible for this state of affairs. Certainly in the Prussian and other German state diets, where liberal compensation is paid, there never is such a scarcity of delegates.

The consequence was that Herr Richter and other reichstagers repeatedly during the week compelled the reichstag majority to do their bidding on threat of ascertaining whether a quorum was present, a quorum in the reichstag meaning one-half of the delegates.

The foreign office budget being taken up, a variety of matters came under discussion, even the query as to why the Prussian government gave a Prussian decoration to a German of Chicago. However, Prout von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, is rising, a good showing and got his salary voted.

The chances of the naval bill have grown rather worse lately. Both the center, the conservatives and the agrarians are demanding compensation for their vote, the former asking for the recall of the Jesuits and the latter demanding a meat law to suit their convenience and guaranteeing the government that agrarian interests will not be neglected in the projected commercial treaties.

Will Be Hard Pull.

There will evidently be a hard pull to get the bill through, though there is every indication that the popular sentiment among the people is rising in the naval increase. One such indication was in the reichstag election in the Calbe-Ascherleben district, when the national liberal candidate wrested a seat formerly held by the socialists, evidently under a strong fleet issue.

The programme fixed for the reichstag is as follows:

Thursday is fixed for the second reading of the meat bill, the currency bill and the final reading of the Lex Heinze, against which there is strong opposition by artists and writers. On Friday the final reading of the meat bill and some other measures of less importance, thus carrying the sessions to the Easter tide.

To carry the meat bill the right side of the center will summon all its defaulting members during the coming week to the reichstag.

The National Zeitung, speaking about the meat bill today, expresses the belief that the government will not prove the bill as now constituted, and thus tie its hands regarding the coming commercial treaties, not only with the United States, but also with Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, etc. It says:

Tariff War Would Result.

"A general tariff war would be the result if the bill became a law, all to appease the insatiable agrarians. The total proportion of meat imports after the new year of 1904 would be tantamount to meat usury."

The Prussian diet this week considered the railroad budget. It was plainly shown that the Prussian state railway is a fearful behemoth in comparison with the latest improvements, all because of fear of diminishing the annual surplus. Herr Macco, a national liberal civil engineer, demonstrated that even Russia, Austria-Hungary and Bavaria were ahead of Prussia in this respect. The minister of public works, Herr Thielens, would not even promise passenger fare reduction, although certain Prussian fares are five times higher than those charged in Hungary for the same distance.

The South African war continues to hold the attention of the public here. While sympathy for the Boers continues, respect for the British has risen under their latest successes.

Change in Situation.

Lieutenant General Becher, in the *Lokal Anzeiger* today, says the well planned action of Lord Roberts has brought about a total change at the seat of war, a change such as a layman would not have thought. The writer concludes that the war for the Boers is now a hopeless struggle, for they lack that which alone could have given their victories a permanent value, that is to say, the capacity of strengthening victory by pursuing the enemy to the point of annihilation.

Prince Henry of Prussia intends paying a visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, in England, but before so doing he will stay with his family at Kreuznach and drink the waters.

Persons who have had occasion lately to converse with Prince Hohenlohe describe him as being extremely feeble, even to the extent of senility.

Viscount Gough, secretary of the British embassy, informed the correspondent of the *Associated Press* that the embassy knew nothing about Emperor William having sent congratulations to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the last British success. This is confirmed in court circles here.

IS GOING TO CUBA.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt to Make a Personal Investigation.

New York, March 3.—The Journal and Advertiser says: Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will start on Wednesday next for a trip to Cuba. Mrs. Roosevelt intends to make a personal inspection of the homes, the home life, the opportunities and conditions of the people, and to spend a month in the prosecution of her studies.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be one of the first of American women to undertake such an investigation and it is not improbable that the results of her observations will eventually be communicated to the federal government. Not many because of her husband's achievements, but because of her own individual efforts in behalf of humanity, her report will receive deliberate consideration.

ARGUMENT IN THE CLARK CASE

TWO WEEKS FOR PREPARATION GIVEN TO COUNSEL.

Six Hour Talk Will Be Allowed on Each Side, to Begin on the 20th Instant.

Washington, March 3.—The senate committee on elections today held a consultation with counsel on both sides of the Clark investigation and decided to give them two weeks for the preparation of the argument to be made in the case. Arguments will begin on the 20th inst.

Counsel was requested to prepare printed briefs and also to present oral arguments, the latter to occupy six hours for each side. The memorialists are to have the opening and closing. Former Senator Edmunds and Mr. Birney will make the arguments for the memorialists and former Senator Faulkner and Roger Foster will speak for Mr. Clark.

Mr. Faulkner stated that he was having a comparative statement prepared showing the evidence on all given points in parallel columns contrasting the testimony for the prosecution and defense. He said that it would take a week to complete the work.

TRAIN JUMPED TRACK.

Many People Injured in Railroad Accident in Canada.

Toronto, March 3.—The Montreal Express on the Canadian Pacific railroad, due here at 7:40 a. m. today, jumped the track between Ponty Pool and Burketon, and bounded down a steep embankment, the coaches toppling over one another as they neared the bottom of the incline.

The train was moving at a rapid speed. On board were a large number of passengers, many being members of parliament on their way from Ottawa. The following named were injured, none of them seriously: Leighton McCarthy, M. P.; C. E. Kieffer, M. P.; James Featherstone, M. P.; and L. H. McPherson, M. P.; Munroe Grier, Toronto; J. Johnston, Ottawa; J. H. Hamilton, Moosejaw; E. K. Johnson, Ottawa; W. McCleary, M. P.; Thorold; W. R. Bird, Toronto; M. P.; L. L. Edmondson, Hamilton; D. H. McPherson, Toronto; E. E. Telfer, Collingwood; J. MacLean, Ottawa; M. and Mrs. Bland, Hamilton; S. Dudley, Ottawa; W. S. Cowan, Toronto; J. S. Duck, Toronto; John McKeachie, Winnipeg; C. D. Watt, Toronto.

TO CLEAN THE SLUMS.

Prince of Wales Says Those of London Are a Disgrace.

London, March 3.—The Prince and Princess of Wales today opened the new tenement buildings at Bedford Green, costing £230,000 and accommodating 5,380 people. The Prince of Wales during the course of a speech characterized the slums of London as a disgrace to civilization.

But, he added, the public conscience had been awakened and demand for cleansing these districts would shortly result in the government raising a large scheme for reform, which he hoped would solve the subject of housing the workers, than which there was no question of greater social importance.

North Carolina has 29 cotton mills, which is more than any other state in the country except Massachusetts. But South Carolina has fully as many spindles in operation—1,500,000.

THEFT IS LEGALIZED

How the City of New York is Being Robbed.

CONTROLLED BY A GANG

CONDITIONS WORSE THAN DURING TWEED'S TIME.

Controller Coler Makes Sensational Charges—Accuses Corporation Counsel With Standing In With the Bookkeepers—Bill to Stop Practices is Defeated in Legislature.

New York, March 3.—Controller Coler today attacked the office of the corporation counsel in a way that is likely to create a storm. He charged wholesale robbery, and did not hesitate to say that bribery is rampant among the city office holders, who, he avers, seem to have made the trade of their respectability, and thereby avoid the fate of the late William M. Tweed.

"Robbery of the city of New York is now perfectly legalized," he began. "I prepared and sent to Albany a bill that would save the city from wholesale theft, a bill providing that the persons selling supplies to the city departments shall not charge more than market price. The officer of the city whose duty it is to defend such went to Albany to defeat a bill providing that those selling goods to the city would not have to prove that they were overcharging for them."

"My bill would stop legalized robbery. When I have held up bills and claims because the prices charged were above the market price, and pulp was in reality on the free list."

The debate on the question continued for some time and with much heat. The resolutions against trusts were adopted—24 to 64—with an amendment urging congress to take immediate action against the paper trust.

CRUISERS FOR THE ARMY.

The Badger and Resolute Transferred From Navy Department.

Washington, March 3.—Arrangements were made today for the transfer of the auxiliary cruisers *Badger* and *Resolute* from the navy to the war department. These vessels were purchased during the Spanish war and are no longer needed by the navy.

The *Badger* is now at San Francisco, and will be fitted out by the quartermaster's department for a cruise to Alaska, after which she will be sent to the Philippines for the interisland transport service. The *Resolute* is undergoing repairs at Philadelphia. She will be placed temporarily on the service between New York and the West Indies. When she can be spared it is intended to send her also to the Philippines.

CALL FOR A MEETING.

Republican League to Hold Session at St. Paul, July 17.

Chicago, March 3.—The following official call for the meeting of the National Republican league was issued today:

"In accordance with a resolution of the executive committee, the twelfth convention of the National Republican

leagues is hereby called to meet in the city of St. Paul, Tuesday, July 17, 1900.

Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Alternate delegates will be entitled to seats in the convention hall with their respective delegations.

"The president and secretary of state officials to sign and certify to the credentials of the delegates from their respective leagues. All delegates should be provided with such credentials."

"The business before the convention will be: Reports of officers; reports of permanent and special committees; consideration of amendments to the constitution; consideration of a financial policy for the maintenance of the national organization; election of officers; naming time and place for next national convention, and the consideration of any matters which may relate to national or state league organizations for the good of the Republican party."

"GEORGE STONE, President. "D. H. STINE, Secretary."

AGAINST PAPER TRUST.

Editorial Association at New Orleans Adopts Resolutions.

New Orleans, March 3.—At today's session of the National Educational association the resolutions against trusts introduced yesterday were taken up. J. E. Lanning of Norwalk, O., made an eloquent address. He said emphatically that there was no duty on wood pulp and here the excitement began again.

President Henry, who had taken the chair, was compelled to rap continually for order. Delegate John Naigel of Manitowish, Wis., said he desired to set matters right on the spot and showed conclusively that there was a duty on wood pulp.

Mr. Naigel drew from his pocket a little slip of paper. He explained he had yesterday called at the local custom house and from the collector of the port had ascertained that there was a tariff on wood pulp. He had made a note of the rates.

Mr. Lanning read from what he said was the free list of the existing tariff law, showing that wood pulp was in reality on the free list.

The debate on the question continued for some time and with much heat. The resolutions against trusts were adopted—24 to 64—with an amendment urging congress to take immediate action against the paper trust.

DEGREE FOR MR. CHOAETE.

Edinburgh, March 3.—The authorities of Edinburgh university have decided to confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador; Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, and Miss Eleanor A. Ormerod, the celebrated entomologist. Miss Ormerod is the first lady to receive a degree from this university.

The Texas Sails for Havana.

New Orleans, March 3.—The battleship *Texas* weighed anchor and took her departure from this port this morning. She goes from here to Key West, Fla., where she will call, thence to Havana, to officially report to Admiral Farquhar, after which she will visit Galveston.

Lively at Customs Houses.

London, March 3.—There was unprecedented activity today at all the customs houses in the United Kingdom, the object being to unload the greatest possible quantities of tobacco, wines, spirits, etc., on which it is assumed the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will announce increased duties Monday. It is said that enormous sums are being paid in duties.

Your Reliable Tailor

Just received, full line spring and summer suitings. Call, get first choice. J. BAUMGARTEN, 122 Main St., (up stairs).

A CLEAN SWEEP!

This is the Last Week

of our Great Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. It's a last chance to buy odds and ends and discontinued samples at less than cost to manufacture. Thousands profited here the past two weeks beyond their fondest hopes. Now is your chance for money-saving.

A Clean Sweep Odds and Ends

Of All Odds and Ends and Discontinued Samples.

A Clean Sweep at Less Than Cost.



22 WARDROBES, antique finish, double door; former price \$15.00. We'll clean 'em out at 8.25

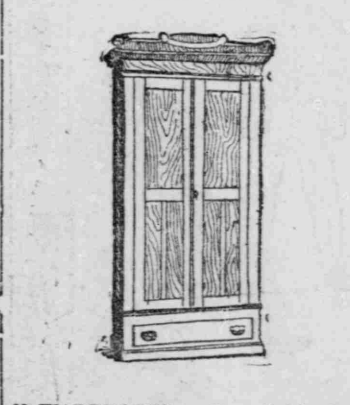
9 WARDROBES, solid oak, double door; former price, \$18.00. We'll clean 'em out at 10.95

3 Sample SIDEBOARDS, solid oak, nicely finished. We'll clean 'em out at less than cost. Your choice 22.50

A Clean Sweep Bedroom Sets

Of All Odds and Ends and Discontinued Samples.

At Less Than Cost to Manufacture.



4 IRON BEDS, white enamel, brass trimmed, full size, former price, \$25.00. We'll clean 'em out at 10.00

2 Sample IRON BEDS, white enamel, brass-trimmed; former prices ranged from \$14.00 to \$19.00. We'll clean 'em out at 9.25

5 Sample FOLDING BEDS, very handsome, rich carving. We'll clean 'em out at half former price. Your choice 35.00

24 Sample CUPBOARDS, antique finish, glass front, nicely carved, former price, \$12.00. We'll clean 'em out at 7.99

A Clean Sweep Bedroom Sets

Of All Odds and Ends and Discontinued Samples.

At Less Than Cost to Manufacture.



18 BEDROOM SETS, with 26x24 bevel mattress, antique finish, former price, \$27.50. We'll clean 'em out at 17.45

12 BEDROOM SETS, solid oak, nicely finished, former price, \$30.00. We'll clean 'em out at 10.80

6 BEDROOM SETS, highly polished, with patterned glass plate mirror; former price, \$35.00. We'll clean 'em out at 27.00

4 10-ft. EXTENSION TABLES, solid oak, nicely polished; former price, \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40.00. We'll clean 'em out at 16.50